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Lisbon, Sept. 23. N. S.

ON the 13th Instant the French Ambassador, Monsieur de Charcaumeuf, had a private Audience of the King, which was very short. The Preparations for War on our side are carried on with the greatest diligence that can be; the 12 new raised Regiments are almost compleated, and every thing else is in a great readinets. The Spaniards are making what Preparations they can, and all the Forces they have are brought to the Frontiers of Portugal; but they daily desert in great numbers, insomuch that of a Regiment of Biscayners, which is the best they have at Badeses, the most part is already come over to us. On the 15th Instant the Bishop of Elvas was made Secretary of State, upon the Death of Joseph de Faria, who executed that Employment, altho' Mendo de Foyez still retained the Title. Here is no News of the English Fleet under the Command of Sir Cloudesty Shouell, since the first of this Month; and then it was in the Bay of Almeria.

Vienna, Sept. 19. The King of Spain went from hence the 14th Instant to Marienzell, and returned hither the 17th. This evening about 6 a Clock his Majesty set out on his Journey to Holland, passing through the principal Streets of the City in an open Calash, to give the People the Satisfaction of seeing him. His Majesty was followed by a very great Train of Coaches, wherein were his Chamberlains, and the other Officers who are appointed to attend him in this Expedition. Signior Davia, the Pope's Nuncio, as he was going on the 16th Instant to the Emperor's Chapel to Mass, was stoppt in his Coach, and is forbid the Court for not having been present at the Ceremony of the Declaring of the King of Spain. Presently after this King's Departure the Emperor and the King of the Romans, with their Courts, went to Eberstorff, where they will continue about six weeks, to take the usual Diversions for this Season. Monsieur Oberg, who has resided here these 10 years as Envoy from the House of Lunenburgh, has taken his Audience of Leave, and will set out for Hanover in two or three days. A Courier from Trent has brought Advice, That General Heister arrived there the 11th Instant, and that the French had withdrawn their Mortars and Cannon: All the Damage they had done to that City not exceeding the Value of 10000 Florins. On the 12th the Enemy retired wholly from thence, and marched towards Sarca, burning all the good Houses they found in their way, particularly the Palace of Castelnovo, belonging to Count Paris de Ladrome. They were to encamp that night beyond Toblino; and the Imperialists intended to march the next day with intent to get to the Pass of La Chiufa before them, and endeavour to cut off their Retreat. Our Advices from Turkey say, the Grand Signior Mustapha is at last deposed, and his Brother Achmet set up in his room; That the Grand Vicer, and several other chief Officers of the Porte, have been forced to fly for their Security; and that one who was formerly Nissangi Bashaw, whose Name is Achmet, is made Grand Vicer.

Zurich, Sept. 19. All our Accounts from Italy agree, that the Duke of Venafine was preparing for his return to Lombardy, having been in sight of the City of Trent, but not able to bombard it to any purpose, because of the great distance at which his Batteries were placed, the River being between him and the Town. He has lost many of his bravest Men in this Expedition.

From the Imperial Camp under Count Stryum near Nordlingen, September 21. Our Army having decamped from Hausheim, marched the 18th Instant to Sessponnen, where we were obliged to continue the next day, to wait for the Wagons in which were our Pontoons, which, by reason of the badness of the Ways, could not keep pace with us. We perceived that a Body of the Enemy's Horse marched on the other side of the Danube to ob-

serve us; and to make them believe that we intended to repair our Bridge at Grunkeim, which we had broken down some time before, and that we would pass over the Danube there, we took Post on the 20th by break of day in an Island of the River near that Place. That day our Parties that were sent out for Intelligence brought Advice, That the Enemy had passed the Danube with great diligence at Donauwerth, and that their main Army was in full march against us; whereupon we put our selves into a readinets to receive them, and while we were endeavouring to gain a rising Ground towards Hochstet, the Enemy, under the Command of the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Villars, drew up in Order of Battel at Kauffheim, and fired 3 Cannon-shot by way of Signal, which were answered by a like number in our Rear, and we soon perceived that the Marquis d'Usson was advancing to us on that side with 15 Squadrons and 18 Battalions, that had been left in their Intrenchments at Dillingen. The Enemy's main Army endeavoured to get between us and a Wood which favoured our Retreat, and the Body commanded by the Marquis d'Usson advanced towards our Rear, where they fell in with our Hussars and Bagage, and put them into some Disorder. Our General resolved to attack the weaker Army before the stronger should fall upon him, and two Imperial Regiments of Horse, with the King of Poland's Regiment of Life-Guards, were ordered to fall upon the Marquis d'Usson's Horse, that stood at some distance from their Foot, which they performed so well, that the Enemy's Horse were put to flight; and their Foot thereupon fled likewise, by the way of Hochstet, to their old Camp at Dillingen. While the Enemy's Horse were in this Disorder, Count Palfy, with 5 Standards of Polish Horse, fell upon 6 of their Squadrons, and drove them into a Bog, where most of them perished. In the mean time the Horse of our Right Wing attacked some Squadrons of the Enemy's main Army; but some of our Auxiliary Regiments of Horse, without any necessity, gave way, and put the rest into Disorder, and the Enemy taking advantage of it, attacked our Foot, who received them very warmly, and killed many of their Men, and behaved themselves so well, that the Enemy, tho' above twice our number, was obliged to suffer us to make a very orderly Retreat through the Wood above-mentioned. This Action lasted above 9 hours: The number of Men we lost in this Occasion cannot yet be certainly known, for many of our Men who were musing come in daily, but at most it can scarce exceed 1000 Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners; but our greatest Loss consists in Artillery, Ammunition and Bagage; for the Country People, who were made use of to attend the same, ran away with their Horses, leaving the Wagons to the mercy of the Enemy, some of which themselves had plundered beforehand. We are assured that the Enemy lost many more of their Men: The Country People, the Prisoners we have taken, as well Officers as Soldiers, do all agree, that they were 72 Squadrons and 48 Battalions strong, having drawn together all their Troops which lay near the Danube. We are rallying our Forces, and preparing for a March, wherein we shall govern our selves according to the Accounts we shall receive of the Enemy's Motions.

Augsborg, Sept. 22. Prince Lewis of Baden continues encamped in the Neighbourhood of this Place. The Count de la Tour, being sent with a strong Detachment to make an Inroad into Bavaria, has taken the Town of Friedberg, the Garison whereof surrendered this morning at Discretion. We hear from Franconia, that the Castle of Rothemberg, which was blocked up by the Forces of that Circle, began to capitulate on the 17th Instant, and the Garison, which consisted of 600 Bavarians, was to march out yesterday, with one Mortar, and 4 Pieces of Cannon.

Cologne, Sept. 28. According to our last Accounts from the Upper Rhine, the Duke of Burgundy had left the